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Hongkong, 8th December, 1890. [1635]

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old lauded Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money. The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired. Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

Per Case. Per Doz. Per Doz.

A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule, 12 \$1.00

B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule, 12 1.10

C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule, 12 1.25

D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule, 12 1.50

(Old Bottled) 12 1.50

SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule, 6 0.60

B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule, 7.50 0.75

C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Superior Old Dry, 10 1.00

CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule, 10 1.00

D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule, 10 1.00

E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule, 10 1.50

(Old Bottled) 14 1.50

CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule, 4 \$4.50

B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule, 4 5.00

C. St. Julien, 4 7.50

D. La Rose, 4 12.00

Per Case. Per Doz. Per Doz.

BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule, 12 \$1.10

B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule, 12 1.25

C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule, 12 1.50

D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1875 Vintage, Red Capsule, 24 2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule, 8 0.75

B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark, 8 0.75

C. Watson's Abolus Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark, 8 0.75

D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule, 10 1.00

E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule, 12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule, 8 0.75

B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule, 10 1.00

C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule, 12 1.10

GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule, 4.50 0.40

B. Fine Unswartened, White Capsule, 4.50 0.40

C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva, 4.50 0.50

RUM.

A. Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule, 12 1.00

Good Lowland Island, 37.50 per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine, Maraschino, Curacao, Herings' Cherry Cordial, Chartreuse, Dr. Slegent's Angostura Bitters, &c.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY

REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS

MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

At 8, Peddars' Hill, this morning, the wife of E. J. OHADAYA, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1890.

TELEGRAMS.

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, December 10th.

Parliament stands adjourned to 22nd January.

FRESH FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

A Commercial crisis has occurred in America and further failures have taken place. There is great stringency of money, stocks are depressed, and a financial crisis is feared. The Cabinet are discussing the situation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

"Week Chinamen play billiards they never use their own cues." This is Yankee wit—it's not ours.

We are requested to state that His Excellency the Acting Governor will receive visitors at Government House to-morrow afternoon.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the Company's steamer *Brimdell* left Singapore for this port at daylight to-day.

HE—Do you think you love me well enough to be my wife? SHE—Yes, George. HE—Well, I only asked to ascertain how you felt on the subject, so in case I ever should want to marry I would know where to come.

AN adjourned Convocation of St. Andrew's Chapter, No. 218, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zeland Street, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 8 for 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting companions are cordially invited.

A YOUNG man having been requested at a dinner to reply to the time (st-out) honored toast of "Woman," closed his remarks with the familiar quotation from Scott:—

"Oh woman, in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please;
Here his memory failed him; but after a little hesitation he continued in triumph:—

"But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

To show to what depth of contempt Pundits and Jebebs have fallen in the estimation of "specialists" we might mention one incident that occurred the day before yesterday on board the *Namoa*, when that ill-fated ship was in the hands of the pirates. Whilst ransacking a cabin occupied by one of the officers, the marauders came across two piles of scrip of the above companies and when the documents were explained to the Chief he, with a characteristic piratical sneer replied "Pat yew, ye kung yau!"

WE regret to state the rumour which was current in town this morning about the capture of some of the *Namoa* pirates was without much foundation. The men who were arrested on board the *Kiangwan* and *Fatshan* are said to be an organised band of robbers who have been "shadowed" in Hongkong by detectives from Canton for some time. It is supposed that they were on their way to pay one of the numerous villages which lie around Canton, a visit. It is to be hoped their journey will now be diverted *via* the "pottery yard."

HUTCHINSON, the godly M.L.A. for Canterbury (N.S.W.), who has lately been divorced by a wife he married in 1876, now calmly explains in public that he is living with the old wife again and "does not recognise" the one who is known as the wicked Judge Widdowson of the cruel Supreme Court in its matrimonial jurisdiction, recognises her, and also her claim to two pounds a week out of Mr. Hutchinson's Parliamentary stipend. Hutchinson's "explanation" in the N.S.W. Assembly, on this point elicited roars of laughter. The lamb-like unconsciousness of the holy man that he had done anything not absolutely square, or that he was not deserving of a halo while still in this sinful earth was too much for the assembled politicians.

WE would direct the attention of our thoughtful readers to that excerpt from the *Bangkok Times* which we publish in another column under the late "Conspiracy case." It has been remarked that neither of the other two local papers have reproduced any of the many comments that have been made on this now notorious case by the press of the East, but then it must be remembered that for many years past been treated with such an amount of contempt by us that they are excused from appearing upon the scene at this particular moment. That "Granny" and our other contemptible contemporaries are both useful for a certain domestic purpose is undeniable, but outside that sphere, they are unknown quantities.

The regular monthly meeting of St. John's Lodge No. 518, S.C., was held in the Masonic Hall Zeland Street last evening for the purpose of installing the R. W. Master Bro. B. J. M. Laing. There was a good attendance and the excellent banquet which had been provided had ample justice done to it. The following officers were invested:—

Bro. J. M. Laing, W.M.
" W. Kinghorn, S.W.
" J. Dickie, Treasurer.
" J. Logan, Secretary.
" J. Watts, Organist.
" J. Stephen, Hall.
" J. Napier, D. of C.
" J. S. Stainfield, Inner Guard.
" J. Maxwell, Tyler.

There's murder in the very atmosphere just now and we are sick of it, but still we have another chronicle and it is as barbarous as any that could be conceived in hell itself. A gang of ruffians entered the house of the keeper of the R. C. Cemetery at Happy Valley last night and after gagging the two inmates proceeded to loot the house. They took the keeper's clothing and \$150 in cash which they found and then decamped. At an early hour this morning a Chinaman who went to the lodge in connection with the burial of a friend, found the two men—one was gagged and in a state of semi-consciousness and the other was quite dead. He had been most cruelly treated by the murderers. He was not only gagged but had his eyes and throat bound round with his own gage. The living man was taken to the hospital where he is said to be progressing favorably. We may conclude with the usual sentence that the police are on the track.

THE General Trans-Atlantic Steamship Line has submitted a plan to the Canadian government to run weekly steamers between Havre and Quebec via Plymouth or Southampton. They have deposited \$100,000 as a guarantee of their ability to carry out their contract.

WE are courteously informed by the Superintendent of the P. & O. that we were in error in stating that the local office had received telegraphic advice re the rumoured stranding of the Company's steamer *Hongkong*. That a telegram to this effect was received in the colony is certain, but we are only too glad to be able to accord with the desire of the Agent in stating that no such advice had been received by him.

APHORISM from the Melbourne Age:—"A general strike to be effectual must be general." We rather fancy it must. And a particular strike ought to be particular. Corollary: "A general strike cannot be particular about anything. Which proves what we never denied never having stated, and leaves open for further argument what never was, and never shall be (without end) shut down, or, on the other hand, shut up."

AMONG its other vagaries, the *Whirlwind* (London) has had the impudence to invite its readers to decide upon the ugliest three men in the kingdom. A small polling constituency hit upon Mr. Oscar Browning, Sir Richard Temple, and Mr. Augustus Moore, the latter being editor of a contemporary called the *Hawk*. Messrs. Browning and Moore claimed their prizes—snuff-boxes of silver—with alacrity which is wonderful in the circumstances.

A CHINESE woman residing in the village of Mal-tow-seah in the vicinity of Amoy, says the *Times* was murdered on Thursday last. It seems that the unfortunate woman found a silver hair pin such as is worn by Chinese gay ladies, and upon showing it to her husband and his relatives, the silver hair pin was the cause of a family quarrel. The unfortunate woman in consequence, being strangled by her husband, with the assistance of his mother and sister.

A CONCERT was held at the Sailors and Soldiers Institute last evening and proved a gratifying success to all those concerned and to the audience in particular. The entertainment was given by the members of the I. O. G. T. and commenced at 7.45 p.m. with the Revd Mr. Goldsmith in the chair. Hymns solos and addresses made up the chief items on the programme. A most enjoyable evening was spent and even if the promoters have no other satisfaction than that of knowing that they kept many worthy "Tars" and "Tommys" amused for an hour or so, they will be fully recompensed.

SEVERAL Governments having been consulted as to the celebration of the fourth centenary of Columbus's departure "in search of the new world," the Madrid Government, at the request of the American Congress, has fixed upon Havana as the place of celebration, this being the easternmost point of the New World, from which the great discoverer sailed. The meetings will be held at the Convent of La Rabida, which sheltered Columbus when he was about to abandon his project in despair and the prior of which secured for him that Royal aid which he had himself failed to obtain.

AN interesting point referred to in Mr. O'Connor's last report on the trade of India is the rapid growth in recent years of the trade with Russia. The import of Russian petroleum last year reached seven and a half million rupees, although it is only four years since the trade commenced. In return an export trade to Russia has sprung up; it consists chiefly of raw cotton, seeds, and indigo, the average annual value of which, during the past four years, has been four and a half million rupees. Indigo and Indian-made cottons are rigorously excluded from the Central Asian markets by the tariff, but India supplies the cotton and the indigo from which Russian manufacturers make and dye the cotton goods which are worn in Central Asia.

THE fluent and irrepressible Henry George seldom comes to grief, but he was wrecked once by the continuity of a coarse, unappreciative audience. It was then the audience began to sing a great baiton, ovation which covered every subject from infant damnation upwards. He told the crowd how their fathers had bowed when a tax was put on their lawful prog, and how they had been trailed thirteen miles on their ear while resisting the encroachments of the British tyrant. He spoke wildly about the time when the Americans were licked at Bunker's Hill, and how they had put up a monument to celebrate the event, and how Washington had got his hair and ears full of mud while retreating to the Potomac States; and then the audience began to scream with impatience, for the orator had gone on for two hours and was less than halfway through his manuscript. Then he deftly skipped a hundred and twenty pages and fired off his peroration. "A thousand years hence who will fight for liberty? A thousand years hence who will speak for liberty?" He made an impressive pause there, and a sad, slow, weary voice replied from the gallery: "I believe you will, Henry George!" And amid a fearful rattle of dentists the orator clicked his heels and put his manuscript in his hand by mistake, and escaped down the back-stair.

THE *Bangkok Times* of the 29th ultimo in commenting upon the result of the late "Conspiracy case" says:—"We received the yesterday (4th) morning Hongkong papers with the account of the trial of Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith and Mr. Ward for alleged conspiracy, which arose out of a recent public exposure and a prosecution, and it was with deep regret we learn that upon a slender majority of four against three, the Judge passed a sentence of six months imprisonment with hard labor. We have not time to go through the evidence to see how this verdict is consistent with the testimony and character of the witnesses, but in the face of the facts that the scale turned in the favor of the defendants, that one of the pale of the defendants would have been set at liberty, we think the sentence an extremely harsh and brutal one. Under any circumstances simple imprisonment is the most that should have been inflicted. And considering the climate, the calling and position of the defendants and the suspense and anxiety that they have already undergone, one month's simple imprisonment would have been a very severe sentence. To forego momentary entertainment the thought that the defendants fully got up the charge, is so utterly absurd, that it is outside the pale of belief that we consider a case in which the Governor should at once exercise his prerogative and shorten or entirely remit the punishment. On whatever grounds (and English juries are proverbially stupid) there cannot be a doubt but that the prosecution of the man Minikmet was undertaken *bona fide*, and for the public good. The charge was brought in the interests of society and of public justice, and therefore the two defendants have our full sympathy."

"NINE months hard, and 25 across the breach" were the words which set a cold shiver through a carrying snatcher at the P. C. this morning when Mr. Wodehouse sat in judgment. The snail was only worth 10, just half what it will cost for a cool and quickly healing salve.

THE troopship *Himalaya*, which was to have left England on the 10th inst. will have 200 men for the A. & S. Highlanders and 15 for the Royal Artillery, and other details. A draft of 200 times as many men from the great in addition to invalids also No. 10 battery of the Southern Division of the Royal Artillery, and the 9th Company of the Royal Engineers will return home by the troopship, being relieved by the 38th battery Southern Division of Royal Artillery and the 35th Company Royal Engineers.

CRICKET.

Stay at Home. Singapore Eleven.
E. W. Maitland (Capt.) C. S. Barff.
E. W. Grafton, R.N. E. M. Blair, R.E.
G. A. Woodcock. A. I. Campbell (1st)
R. H. Herbert, R.N. S. L. Darby.
G. Taverner. Capt. Dunn.
E. G. Young, R.E. F. Lammer.
R. P. Garde, R.N. T. S. Smith.
F. Lammer. R. Thomson.
H. Lashmore, R.N. A. Nother.
F. H. Walter, R.N. An Other.

This match was commenced at 2 p.m. this afternoon but was robbed of considerable interest by the fact that two "cracks" from the "Singapore" team were absent. However the "Elephant" made 130 runs in their first innings of which were 50 by Dunn (64) Dair (15) and Blair (10). The Star-at-home made rather a sorry display and have lost 3 wickets for 10 runs, so it looks like salvation to a gooseberry that the Singapore team will begin their campaign with a signal victory.

Play will be resumed to-morrow at 11 o'clock andiffin will be served on the ground.

At the Legislative Council meeting on Monday, the Orders of the Day will be:—

Financial Minutes.

Report of the Finance Committee.
Honourable P. Ryle will ask the following question:—"In view of the danger to life caused by small vessels carrying in our waters large numbers of passengers whether it is the intention of the Government to apply to steam-launches and small vessels of under 50 tons trading between Hongkong and Canton and/or Macao the same rules and regulations as govern the ordinary river steamers, and if so, when?"

Honourable T. H. Whitehead will ask the following questions:—1. Will the Government lay on table a statement showing how the Superannuation Fund which existed in the Colony previous and up to 1857 was disposed of, what was the total amount to credit of the Fund at the time of its suppression. Why and by whose order was it put an end to, and how much of the fund was repaid to the subscribers of it. 2. Will the Government lay on table a statement showing the cost in Hongkong Currency Dollars of all articles, goods, and stores purchased and forwarded to Hongkong by the Crown Agents for India in connection with the various Public Works during 1890, the cost laid down to include all commissions, shipping and other charges.

First reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance for the Naturalization of Lai Siu Tong."

First reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance for the Naturalization of Choi Wai otherwise Choi Tau."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to repeal Ordinance No. 13 of 1860, for the Establishment of a Civil Lit."

Committee on the Bill entitled "The Gambling Ordinance, 1890."

Committee on the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy."

Third reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Public Health Ordinance of 1887."

THE "NAMOA" PIRACY.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

Mr. Wodehouse held an inquiry at the Magistracy this afternoon into the circumstances connected with the death of the late Captain G. T. Pocock, who was killed on board the British steamship *Namoa* on Wednesday last. Mr. Wotton appeared on behalf of the Douglas Steamship Company.

Mr. G. R. Eldridge, chief officer, said the *Namoa* was 865 tons register. On the 10th instant at five minutes past one the attack commenced. The ship left Hongkong at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning bound for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow with general cargo, amongst which there were 40 chests of opium. There was no treasure on board the ship, and only about half a cargo of general merchandise. She had on board Capt. T. G. Pocock, master himself (Eldridge) and chief officer and two other officers and three engineers. The crew consisted of 45. Eldridge told. They were Chinese and Malays—30 Chinese and 15 Malay. There were five foreign first-class passengers on board and 250 Chinese. The first class passengers were quartered in the saloon and the Chinese in the 'tween decks. They got as far as Tellico Channel when everybody went to tiffin. The Tellico Channel was off Fokai point and was formed by Tellico Island and the Isle of Mendocino. It was half a mile wide. Everyone went down to tiffin except the chief officer, who was left in charge of the deck. Witness was sitting on the port side of the saloon table. They had been about 2 to 3 minutes at table when he heard several shots fired on the upper deck. The dining saloon was on the 'tween deck. The shots were followed by the fall of a heavy body on the deck, immediately above the saloon, and he also heard the shots of the men who were firing. The next thing he saw was several men at the skylights sliding down into the saloon, they were using revolvers. He thought at first they were firing into the saloon, at that time. Everybody jumped up at once and stood in different parts of the saloon. Several stinkpots were thrown down through the skylight. The pirates appeared to aim at individuals. Witness was standing behind the table where he had previously been sitting. A second lot of pirates, some 10 or 15, came rushing down the companion ladder and fired several shots into the saloon, causing everyone to take refuge in the stair room. The Captain took refuge in the Steward's room, at the fore end of the saloon, and he (witness) went into the pantry. After several minutes had elapsed, during which time the Captain had spoken with the chief engineer who had come in. The chief engineer was in a room at the after part of the saloon. The Captain asked him in a loud voice (calling out) if he, the chief engineer, could suggest a means of escape from the saloon. The chief replied he could not suggest anything, except complete surrender. Up to that time no one had been hit in the saloon. After that the Captain, seeing the opportunity afforded by a temporary cessation of the firing, got the

steward, who was in the steward's room with him, to ask the pirates what they wanted. The said steward was a Chinaman. The pirates replied, through him, that they wanted money. They then offered, if the Captain would come up and give them all his valuables, to spare his life. The Captain asked them if they would really spare his life if he came on deck, and they promised not to kill him. Upon that the Captain went on deck. Before leaving for the deck the Captain shouted out "where are you Eldridge," and witness replied he was still in his hiding place, the pantry. A minute or two later he heard a shot fired and the fall of a body in the Captain's room. The pirates remained on the staircase while the Captain passed up to his room. Two or three minutes after the shots were fired in the Captain's room he heard the carpenter speaking to the chief engineer in the saloon. He said the pirates wanted everyone to go on deck. Witness kept his pantry door closed. He could not see the carpenter, but knew it was him by his voice. Two or three minutes later he heard the man, the chief officer, being forced down the companion. The second officer told the chief engineer and the passengers that if they'd go into the Captain's rooms without resistance the pirates would spare their lives. They did so, or rather he heard them go up and into the Captain's room. After they were in the Captain's room, the pirates made a rush, in a body, into the saloon. At that time witness was still in the pantry. The pirates entered the saloon through the door and four men (witness) standing there. Two men, with revolvers, stationed themselves on each side of the door and told him to come out. One of them spoke in English saying, "Go top-side." In going up the staircase, in front of the two men, he saw some half dozen pirates, armed, opening the cabin doors. The pirates were dressed as ordinary Chinese coolies and the only distinctive mark on them was a red string with a *cash* attached to it, hanging from the breast. Each of them had two revolvers—one attached to their neck with a white cord and the other held in one hand. The pirates were looking for the men they were carrying on operations. He did not notice swords in their possession. He went up the stair followed by the two men, and when near the top of it, a man standing there cocked his revolver and prepared to shoot him; but three or four who were down below sang out to him not to do so, in Chinese. The man then pointed to witness to go into the Captain's cabin. The man who attempted to shoot him was evidently on guard. He (witness) went into the Captain's room as ordered. The Captain's cabin was immediately above the saloon and was entered by him from the companion. As he entered he found the Captain lying on his bed suffering from a wound in the chest, apparently dying. He also saw there all the officers of the ship and the four foreign passengers. The chief engineer and two officers were attending to the Captain, and giving him water to drink, and the others were talking to each other. There were no pirates inside the room. In addition to the two already mentioned there was one other pirate on guard at the Captain's room door. As soon as he got inside the Captain's room, a pirate closed the door. There were eleven people in the room. About five or six minutes later a couple of pirates came to the door and knocked, and some one sang out "open door." After the door was opened they saw the boatwain, a Malay, standing outside. He was guarded by a number of pirates. They demanded through him all the valuables on their person. Witness told the officers and passengers to hand over all they had in their possession—the Captain was not there alive, he died before the boatwain and pirates came to make that demand. The Captain died after he (witness) had been in the room for a couple of minutes. The Captain died about a quarter to two o'clock, judging from guess work. A pocket-knife worth about \$2 was all he had on him, which he handed over. His gold ring and shirt studs he secreted in the pantry and found them on Thursday morning. Every one passed out their valuables, personally, to the Chief. Watches, rings, watch chains and a few dollars and small change were passed out in that way. Altogether he should say that about \$600 worth of property was handed out to one of the pirates, and he passed them on to his confederates. He called the man at the door the head pirate, because he appeared to direct the actions of the others. He was better dressed than the others and had a short silk coat on; but had no distinguishing badge to mark him as the chief. He was a tall man, of about forty years of age. He was apparently a Cantonese, but might have been a Hakka. He carried the same arms as the others. Witness could recognize the chief again. He had never seen him before, and he did not notice him when the ship before. He could not recognize the two men who ordered him out of the pantry, but he did not see any others sufficiently well to identify them in the future. After handing over the property to the Chief, through the boatwain, he (witness) asked the Chief what they intended to do. They replied that when they had taken all the money they could get out of the ship they would leave her at 8 p.m. The chief engineer asked him to leave the ship as soon as possible as that they could get back to Hongkong and have the wounds attended to. The wounded, up to that time, were the third officer and second engineer, who had shot wounds in the left arm—both shot in the wrist. The Chief did not reply to the chief engineer, but told the boatwain to tell them that anyone attempting to escape from the room would be shot at once, but that by maintaining tranquillity further harm would not come to them. The Chief and his associates then left, posting a guard of four or five men who patrolled their place of imprisonment. The next thing they heard was the noise of Chinese passengers being driven on deck and sent down into the saloon, also boxes being taken out, and the noise of wood breaking and splitting, which lasted about half an hour, by which time they had driven as many as they wanted into the saloon. The noise of smashing up boxes continued up to dark; about 3 or 4 more hours just before dusk, about 6 p.m., he heard the pirates shouting out to the firemen to "pass the engines." The ship was eased down to four or five knots from 10 to 12 knots per hour, at which speed she had been going ever since the attack commenced. About an hour later they heard the steam whistle being blown two or three times at the same time heard some people on board vessels near by. They then sang out to the firemen to "stop the engines." By that time he had opened about an inch of the window in the Captain's cabin, without the pirates' knowledge. Looking through the window he saw two junks come alongside the *Namoa*. That must have been about 7 p.m. At the same time he saw two junks come alongside the port side of the steamship. They were Hongkong fishing junks, named "Lai" and "Lai." He saw their numbers. He knew they were Hongkong junks by their build and rig. At the same time he could just discern land on the starboard side and ahead. They were then heading about N.N.W., but could not make out the ship's position. The pirates then proceeded to pass all their plunder into the junks, which consisted of buckets and baskets full of dollars and bundles of Chinese clothing. The guard round the cabin took no part in the proceedings. While the transfer of booty was taking place the

guard rattled their revolvers up and down the venetian windows, just to show us that they were on the *qui vive*. The transfer of the booty took from an hour to an hour and a half. It was carried on on both sides of the ship, and into the four junks. They did not take any very heavy boxes. As soon as the junks had taken on board all they wanted they left the ship. That was to say they each left when loaded. Before the last junk left the pirates left the *Namoa*'s anchor, while another party of pirates came aft to the saloon and put out a light which the passengers there had lighted, and shut down the skylight. He knew they put the lamp out because he heard the noise of the lamp being smashed, and its reflection on the venetian of the Captain's cabin disappeared at that same moment. The pirates then ordered the firemen to draw the boiler fires and a few minutes later the engine was stopped. The ship then lay last remaining. The cabin guards were the last to depart. After the junk had got well away the 3rd engineer and himself got through one of the windows and opened the cabin door. The pirates had nailed up the door with pieces of wood. They knew when the pirates had gone, for a quartermaster came aft and told them. As soon as they got out he requested the chief engineer to see that the engines were all right and get up steam with the utmost celerity. Personally, witness went forward to make preparations for slipping the cable. As soon as he had taken the chief officer in that connection he (witness) inspected the compasses and steering gear, which were in good order. He then noticed it was 8.45 p.m. That was about 10 minutes after getting out of the cabin. About 5 minutes to 9 p.m. the chief engineer reported, "engines all right, sufficient steam up to proceed with." Thereupon witness gave orders for the cable to be slipped and the engines to be run "all speed ahead." He caused the cable to be slipped because he wanted to save time, and he afterwards found that he could not have lifted it for the messenger chain, by which the

no faces of the men on board the junk. The insolence of the pirates manifested itself in the way they jostled the passengers and hit him (witness) in the face with a revolver. The Captain was quite unconscious when he (witness) entered the cabin, and did not, apparently, little suffering.

At this point the inquiry was adjourned till 9 a.m. to-morrow.

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held yesterday afternoon. There were present: Mr. W. M. Deane, Acting Colonial Secretary, (President); Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, Acting Colonial Treasurer; Mr. S. Brown, Acting Colonial Treasurer; Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, Acting Registrar-General; Messrs. P. Ryrie, C. F. Chater, T. H. Whitehead, J. J. Keawick and Dr. Ho Kai (unofficial member); and Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Acting Clerk of Councils.

REDUCTION OF POSTAL RATES.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, before we come to the main purpose for which we are met this afternoon I have to inform the members of this committee, with reference to the question of reduction of postage that was brought before the Finance Committee some six weeks ago, that a telegram has this morning been received from the Secretary of State, in which he says: "Reduced Postal rate generally approved. Commenced here on 1st January. Strongly recommended similar arrangements elsewhere as soon as possible at same time. Telegraph reply." It will be remembered that we referred this matter to the Chamber of Commerce. The papers were sent to the Chamber of Commerce on the 4th November, but we have received no answer yet. This is a very pressing matter and in order to put it into order I will as a matter of form move that the sum of \$5000 be voted to allow this Colony to meet the expense incurred by the reduction of postage. I have given instructions that copies of the papers formerly brought before your notice should be put before you again, as although you will probably remember the general principles you may not be cognizant of the details. From the report of the Acting Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Sercombe-Smith, it appears that if instead of a ten-cent rate we adopted a five-cent rate there would be a decided loss to the colony. (The hon. gentleman read paragraph 12 of the report referred to.) The matter has been sprung upon us very suddenly by this telegram, and I would throw it out as a matter of consideration for the Council as to whether we could not agree to the postage next year being made seven cents, as unfortunately we have at present no one stamp and the six-cent stamp. To make it five cents would mean a dead loss, and that sum is by no means the equivalent of the 24th, that represents the outward postage. If six cents be decided upon as the ultimate charge the die for the stamps will have to be made in England, which will take some time, and therefore I think that for possibly six months we might reduce the postage to seven cents the half-ounce, by which time the six-cent stamp might be got out, and then we could effect a further reduction if necessary. I am very sorry indeed to have had to bring this matter so suddenly before you, but as you see I am simply speaking in consequence of a telegram received this morning, and I am not in a position to tell you the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, for unfortunately they have not replied to my letter of the 4th November. Therefore I move that the sum of \$5000 be entered on the estimates for next year to meet the probable cost of a reduction of postage.

After some discussion as to the probability of the reduction in rates entailing an extra charge upon the taxpayers of Hongkong the Chairman stated that nothing could be decided at this meeting. The question had merely been mooted by him to put members on the *qui vive* as to what would take place in the meeting of the Council on Monday.

VOTES PASSED.

Slaughter-houses and pigs and sheep duties \$50,000 to be spent in 1891; Public Landings \$25,000 of which \$12,500 will be spent in 1891; Public Latrines \$17,000, \$10,000 for use in 1891; The Civil Hospital \$60,000 of which \$26,623 will be expended in 1891; Lunatic Asylum for Chinese \$20,000; Police Station \$22,115; Kennedy's town Police Station \$3,000 to complete it; District Schools \$10,000; Additional Government House \$10,000; Governor's Peak Residence \$18,000; Quarter of Supt. of Agriculture Dept. \$13,500; Magazine at Stonecutters Island \$17,625; Shaikwan Market \$3,000; Lowering Queen's Road \$12,000; necessitated through the new system of stones' accounts. The Committee then adjourned for a week.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

Woodstock (Ont.), November 11th.

Another letter concerning the Benwell murder has been received, signed by "J. B. Litchfield," and dated Buffalo. In effect it says: "I am a member of a conspiracy which dealt with moneyed Englishmen who were brought out here to be robbed of their wealth." The letter goes on to say that the scheme was in working order previous to Burchell's coming to this country, and that the party were at the swamp when Benwell and Burchell came along on February 7th. They met them and tried to induce Benwell to swear to assist them in the business or he would be killed.

"Benwell would not listen, and we shot him and cut his name from his clothes. We then told Burchell to get out of the country, and gave him what articles we had taken from Benwell. We told Burchell that we had chloroformed Benwell, and he did not know that he had been murdered."

The writer says: "As sure as Burchell dies not one board shall be left of the buildings of the juryman who sent him there. We have Judge McMahon spotted, and should we have to wreck a train to murder him we will; and we hereby notify him of the date when we will kill him and the juryman also. If Burchell be hanged it will make two men executed for our deeds and one undergoing life imprisonment." Burchell continues to protest his innocence.

Burchell will be executed on the 14th inst.

MARSHFIELD, November 12th.

Baron Wiseman, who left for Zanibar to-night declared that he does not intend to renew facilities with the natives, but to organize the country and establish a civilized form of government.

TIPPERARY, November 12th.

The Magistrate's Court has changed the venue of the conspiracy case from Tipperary to Colmell. Counsel for the defendants protested, but were overruled.

MONTREAL, November 12th.

The Grand Jury this morning rendered a true bill against the respondent R. N. O'Brien for "wickedly and maliciously intending to injure, vilify and prejudice his Royal Highness Prince George of Wales by sending abroad dispatches that the Prince had been arrested."

participation in a street fight." O'Brien pleaded not guilty and the trial was fixed for Monday.

NEW YORK, November 12th.

While lecturing in Brooklyn to-night Henry M. Stanley gave his impressions of Emin Pasha's character in a very plain language. He said he had expected to find a Cromwell or a Gordon. He had expected to find a strong determined noble self-sufficient man. Instead of that he had found a weak, vacillating, dapper, little fellow—a man who did not know his own mind—a man who took months to decide whether he would leave Central Africa or not. Mr. Stanley was greatly disappointed in him, and he did not hesitate to pick his words in saying so.

BERLIN, November 12th.

Professor Koch's report on his consumption cure will appear at the end of the week in the *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift*. The particulars were published to-day of a case of lupus of the face treated by Dr. Libbertz in Frankfurt by Koch's method. The case is progressing satisfactorily. The first effect of the treatment was to cause the lupus ulcers to swell and discharge a serous liquid, after which scabs formed as eruptive fevers. The doctor will renew the injection when the scabs fall.

Minister von Gasser has given 200,000 marks for the erection of a special hospital for the treatment of consumptives by the Koch method.

Herberg, whose niece has undergone Dr. Koch's treatment for consumption, says that the patient is able to follow the usual occupations while undergoing treatment, only it is necessary to take their temperature three times daily, owing to the fever caused by the injection of the lymph.

LONDON, November 12th.

Wellington Barracks of the guards were destroyed by fire to-day. The fire originated in the quarters of the married soldiers. The inmates were rescued by ladders. Two children, however, are missing.

The missing children were later rescued unhurt. The fire was attended by many exciting incidents, and many heroic rescues were made. The latest reports say that over twenty persons were more or less injured by jumping from the windows.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 12th.

There was a sensational scene in Congress to-day over a discussion between Deputies Romero and Esteve, which finally resulted in a challenge to fight a duel. The session finally adjourned in some disorder. The authorities may interfere with the duel.

FARTHER POINT (Quebec), November 12th.

Captain Windall, commander, and a quartermaster of the steamer Vancouver from Liverpool, were washed overboard and drowned on Friday morning last. The vessel's bridge, chart room and decks were completely swept of everything.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

There is an obscure hamlet in British Columbia called Sicamous. It stands beside the Great Shuswap Lake, in the heart of the Gold Range, at the entrance to the Spallumcheen mining district, amid tall mountains and heavy forest. Game is abundant there and fish are alleged to climb into the boats in their anxiety to get out of the wet. To accommodate the infrequent hunter, angler, trader or prospector, a little board house one and a half stories high has been built in Sicamous. Its landlord is a tall weather-worn man, whose grave face and long, white beard make him an object of remark whenever he appears outside of his building. The little company of hunters, Indians and Chinamen, who form the populace of this village, probably do not know that "the Colonel," as they call him, was once a man of wealth and consequence, and that he has gone through the pleasures and perils of half a dozen ordinary expeditions in his three score years and five, for he seldom speaks of himself, and it requires tact and persistence to draw him out. Edward Forrester, for that is his name, was one of the predecessors of Chinese Gordon in command of the imperial Chinese armies, and had he chosen, the honors that fell to Gordon might have been his.

In the capacity of second mate of a whaler Colonel Forrester, then a young man who had recently left his home in Maine, found himself off the Japanese coast one morning, and later in the same day on shore, alone, for the trouble that had been growing for months ripened at last into mutiny, and he was left, a stranger in a foreign land, with few belongings, ignorant of the ways and language of the people, and certain that they were ill-disposed towards strangers. At the first village he entered he was arrested and flung into prison, where he had to stay for some time, but as no conspiracy or civil intent could be proved against him, and as the Perry treaty had meanwhile been ratified, he was allowed his liberty and even permitted to engage in trade. He drifted from place to place, established a little commerce, returned to America, speculated successfully, and made a fortune; but the roving disposition in him was too strong to allow him to sit at home and enjoy it. So, after the lapse of a few years, he was on the sea again. He went back to Japan and succeeded in losing all his money.

Sailing for China in 1859, he landed there in time to get into a fine assortment of troubles. He was the first for the Tai-Ping rebellion was just breaking out when he reached Shanghai. General Ward and Major Burgvine, also Americans, were in that city at the time, and they three men gathered a Falstaff army of native and foreign riflemen about them—sailors, idlers, runaways, ne'er-do-wells and Malins—and offered their services to the wealthy Shanghai merchants, who were in terror at the prospect of being plundered by the revolutionists. The offer was gladly accepted, the merchants arming and equipping this ill-banded with understanding that they should share equally with the Americans the spoils of war. This regiment was the nucleus of the Imperial force that loyal Chinamen named "the Ever Victorious Army," and that the Tai-Pings called "the Foreign Devils." For a year or two there was some pretty hard fighting, and the Ever Victorious did not always have the best of it.

After the capture of Sing-Poo by Ward he wished to follow up his advance, so he left Forrester in his intrenchments to hold the place while he pursued the enemy. The garrison was insufficient, and when another wing of the rebel army appeared before the town Forrester was in some distress. He could establish no communication with Ward, as the rebels could do so to make a desperate bluff. By aid of the quartermaster's stores that had been left in his charge he succeeded in arraying all his prisoners in his own uniforms, aligned them on a field with his own men, and, making as great a show of strength as possible, he admitted a flag of truce from the Tai-Pings, in a hope that they would be impressed by his preparations for defence. They were, but only enough, to make their own plans the more carefully, for after a brief delay the town was besieged. The slenderness of his commissariat and the fear that a revolt of his prisoners might be attempted, induced Colonel Forrester to violate the rules of civilized warfare—if warlike deserves to be called civilized. He shot some of his captives.

At this juncture Ward appeared with a relieving force, but he could not get into the city, and the only service he could render was to protect the retreat of the garrison. The rebels, who were over the walls before the evacuation was com-

plete, captured several men, including Forrester, and chased the relieving force to the British ships that were approaching the scene of strife. The discovery of bullet marks on the inside of the works led to a surmise of the massacre, and Forrester was thrown into a wretched prison, confined in a small room without bedding or even clothes, his wrists tied with cord, his ankles encircled by gyves that were chained to the floor.

The son of a Tai-Ping General visited the prison one day attended by his tutor. He was only thirteen or fourteen years old, and it was with thoughtful rather than malice that prompted him to take from his mouth the metal pipe he was smoking and press the bowl of it to the naked chest of the prisoner. Slung by the torch and the insult Forrester drove his clenched fist into the face of his tormentor, hurling him into a corner of the room. The boy scrambled to his feet, and picking a rusty cannon ball out of some rubbish he flung it with all his strength at the chained man, felling him to the floor, and inflicting injuries that affected him for months. At this point the tutor interfered and led away the boy, who at once reported the affair to his father, and without form of trial Forrester was doomed to die. The manner of his death was the device of a fiend. He was to be coated with oil, papers were to be pinned to his bare flesh, the papers were to be set on fire, and as the flames enveloped him boys armed with old horse pistols were to shoot at him.

Next day he was led out to suffer this horrible execution, but after he had been bound to a post the lad who had caused the trouble sprang forward and flung his arms about Forrester's neck. Everybody supposed this to be the prelude to some new outrage, when, to the amazement of all, the captive and captor, the boy broke into a passionate speech, declaring that he alone was at fault; that he had insulted and tortured the prisoner, disrespecting his helplessness; that his tutor had brought him to a sense of his wrongdoing, and that if Forrester was to die he would die with him. The immediate effect of this Pocomontis-like episode was to enrage the Tai-Ping leader. He had seated himself near the stake that he might enjoy with better relish the screams and writhings of the hapless American, and meantime he was regaling himself with hot tea. As soon as the purpose of his son's interference became manifest, he lowered the cup from his lips as he was about to drink it, and flung the contents in the boy's face, but the lad did not quit his embrace of the captive, and still appealed against the perpetration of this act of cruelty.

By gaining delay the boy gained sympathy, and at last Forrester was returned to his prison with a promise that his execution would be deferred for a day or two. Before the time for his death had been fixed, emissaries from the Imperial forces arrived and offered large ransom in muskets and powder for his release. It was several weeks before these overtures were accepted. Cupidly outweighed revenge at last, however, Forrester was liberated, after he had been driven to the skeleton and had been forced to march naked to Chapu, loaded with supplies for his enemies as a pack animal. He made his way to the port where the British squadron was lying—or England had found that "British interests" required her to assist the Emperor—and Forrester was welcomed by Admiral Hope with the news that he, Forrester, had been chosen as leader of the Imperial forces. He declined the honor and after Major Burgvine was ousted from the place it was again offered to Forrester, and again refused. His friend Ward had been killed; he was tired and war-weary, and he had had enough of peril and suffering. Major Burgvine, a soldier of fortune, transferred his allegiance to the Tai-Pings, was captured, released on parole, and drowned purposefully, it is thought, and the place that Forrester refused passed to General Gordon, who accomplished for the Ever Victorious Army a real success.

The next we heard of Forrester was that he was a track hand on one of the railroads in the Western States. The man who might have commanded the army of an empire was living in tents and "shacks" and faring on pork and hard tack. He saved enough out of his meagre wages to buy a gun and an outfit and set out for the Northern wilderness, for reports of gold discoveries there had been noised about, and he brought up at Sicamous. There he "anchored" and there in the enjoyment of nature's beauties of many things that minister to his tastes, of a sure though modest income, he has found peace and rest after the buffeting of a stormy life.—N. Y. Sun.

"THE ARIZONA KICKER"—STILL ALIVE AND—

We extract the following from the last issue of *The Arizona Kicker*—

APOTHEGICAL.—Our subscribers will not fail to notice the sad condition of our third page to-day. We had the form ready for press when Judge Gilbert, our popular and esteemed Circuit Judge, called at the office in a drunken condition, and in his attempt to hug us to prove his affection he knocked the form into "pi." We had time to reset the matter, and so had to leave the page blank. While we are sorry, it is not our fault. We can even pitch into the Judge about it. He not only cost us \$50, borrowed money, but controls legal advertising to the amount of \$500. This is our position, and we trust our readers will appreciate it.

A BAFLED CONTEMPORARY.—At ten o'clock last Sunday night we got word by telephone that some one was opening the graves in our private cemetery, wherein lie the remains of the seven different men who have tried to get the drop on us but were a trifle too late. We made for the scene at a rapid gallop, and what was our astonishment to discover that the marauder was no less a person than our esteemed contemporary—the editor, publisher, and proprietor of the *Cow-Bell Gazette and Ding-Dong Advertiser*. The old villain has stolen our job type, borrowed our wood pile—hooked our job type—copied with our foreman—begged our ink—opened dozens of our letters—and lied about us from Sunday morning to Saturday night. He has attempted to open and imitate our enterprises, and repeated failures have made him desperate. He hasn't the nerve to pull a gun even when his nose is between somebody's fingers. He pooh-poohed our graveyard in every issue, and sought in every way to belittle our courage. Fired with hate he used everybody who came here to make a fool of him. He tried to dig up our bones, he planned to cut them and dig up our bones, and transplant the lot to a graveyard of his own. We have heard of stupendous chieft, but this case takes the cake. What did we do? Well, we didn't want to kill the poor old, long-shanked, bow-legged cousin of a cad, but he did turn to and maul him until the boy-sayer at Ranch 14—seven miles away—heard his yells, and thought that a new species of whippoorwill had struck Arizona. We understand he claims to have been "highwayed" and robbed, and he's bragging that he wounded two strangers. The case is as we have given it.

STOPPED HIS AD.—Two weeks ago we suggested to the publisher of the property of the *Arizona Kicker* to stop his advertising in the *Arizona Kicker*, and swinging his leg up to a limb. It seemed to us, to be the best way to work a reform in his every day demeanour. Dan was advertising with us, and he ordered his "ad" out. Result: Dan Smith is now back at the

Kansas State Prison to serve his unexpired term. There's a moral in this. We propose to take advertising in a business way, and as a business investment. No matter who is advertising with us, we shall refer to him editorially in any way we deem best. Had Smith sought revenge by shooting at us we should have honoured him. When he turned in and stopped a six-inch "ad," which we had given him a low rate on, and which we needed to fill out the sixth column of the third page, we decided that it was time to close the game.

MORE FOOLISHNESS.—We have known Jim Hastings for over twenty years, drunk and sober, and we never supposed that he was a bit sensitive about having the entire American population know that he sleeps in the ditch often than in his bed. In our last issue we incidentally referred to him in connection with a barrel of whisky, supposing he would feel flattered if anything. To our great amazement he walked into this office yesterday and demanded a personal and public apology. He had with him a written apology, good for six old columns, which he wanted us to publish or take the consequences. We generally prefer the consequences. We did in this case, and it was a painful spectacle to see poor old Jim, who was once a gifted lawyer, and is now a mother-in-law, feel obliged to come to us. We simply dropped him out of a back window, and when he borrowed a gun at the Star saloon and fired six bullets into *The Kicker* office, we paid him not the least attention. He is around town boasting of how he is going to shoot us on sight. Foolish old man! We can only pity him!

DETERMINED PRIZE FIGHT.

A telegram from New York states that recently at Providence, Rhode Island, George Dixon and John Murphy boxed for the bantam-weight championship of the world, the conditions being that the contest should be to a finish. An immense crowd of sporting men gathered from all parts of the Continent. The betting varied considerably. Murphy being the favourite at the outset, 100 to 75 being laid on him, but even money was laid on Dixon. When the pair entered the ring Dixon appeared to be in the best possible condition, but Murphy in the opinion of the best judges, was over-trained. At any rate he did not exhibit the same jubilant confidence which characterized his opponent. Both men weighed 114 lbs. The lads shaped well when time was called, but after the first exchanges it was apparent that Dixon was not only cleverer but much stronger. He took a strong lead at the start, and only Murphy's

enabled him to stand the terrific punishment he got. Murphy had all the worst of the first sixteen rounds, but came up gamely time after time only to receive a succession of sledge-hammer blows. Murphy did his best, but could not avoid the heavy onslaught, and his own blows in return lacked both force and precision. In the seventeenth round Murphy rallied, and threw Dixon heavily, but the black champion, though shaken, returned to the fray, and in a few seconds was delivering his blows with all his old force. Murphy showed palpable signs of weakening then, though he occasionally landed well upon his opponent. Dixon fought coolly for the body, striking repeatedly and heavily in the stomach, and this led to several appeals for a foul, which, however, were not allowed. Dixon, however, was cautioned by the referee, and from that time fought very warily, knowing that the battle was his, and giving no pretext for a foul being being awarded against him. But for his caution he might at any time have finished his man. After the 20th round the black showed unparallelled stamina, while each round brought up his opponent in still more pitiable plight. In the 27th round Dixon landed right and left with terrific force on Murphy's face. The latter's head dropped on one side, and he appeared to be done for, but he came up again with the greatest gameness, when Dixon fought him all over the ring into his corner, where he dropped upon his knees, just as time was called. In the 28th round the punishment awarded by the black was simply terrific, Murphy's face being covered with blood, and his legs staggering under him. He came up again for the 40th round, and stayed at the scratch for a minute and a half, Dixon

POUNDED HIM UNMERCIFULLY ALL THE TIME. Murphy tried to reply, but it was a feeble effort, and he sank back dazed and exhausted into the arms of his second, who, seeing that the lad was completely beaten, threw up the sponge amid the greatest excitement. The referee thereupon awarded the fight to Dixon, but a moment later Murphy, having recovered, protested against the sponge having been thrown up, and, staggering over to Dixon's corner, begged him to continue the contest. Murphy was then a pitiful spectacle, blood streaming down his face, his legs tottering in a short spasm of his face. Dixon at the close had a bruised eye, but no other signs of punishment, and seemed comparatively fresh. Sporting men declared this to have been the fiercest fight between bantam weights ever seen in America. After the first round the betting was 100 to 80 on Dixon, and he became a much better favorite as the fight proceeded. The battle lasted two hours and forty-five minutes.

ONE WOMAN'S NERVES.

Looking backward to a certain lonely and unhappy time, a lady says:—

"I dragged on in this miserable condition for years, until I got tired of doctoring and taking stuff that did me no good. One physician attended me for eighteen months, giving me but little relief."

"I slept only in a broken fashion, and arose in the morning very little the better for having gone to bed. There was often severe pain in my head and over my eyes, and an almost constant sense of sickness. The skin gradually got dry and yellow, the region of the stomach and bowels felt cold and dead, and the natural energy and warmth appeared to be ebbing out of me like the water out of a river at low tide."

"In June, 1889, whilst living at Bournemouth, Bournemouth, I had a worse attack than any I had before. I was taken with a feeling of cramp, as if pins and needles were running into me, all over my body. I could not move and had to lie helpless in bed. The doctor was sent for, and attended me every day, but did not seem to know what to make of my case. In fact, he was puzzled, and finally said, 'I don't really know what your complaint is.'"

"I trembled and shook and felt as if I should fall to pieces. I was first hot and then cold, and so dreadfully nervous I could not bear any one in the room with me, and yet I did not wish them far away in case I should call out for help. Every time one of these spasms came on I said to myself, 'I am sure I shall never get up again.'"

"I took nothing but liquid food, and yet could not retain even that on my stomach. By this time I was nothing but skin and bone. My legs went, clamping, as if I had no blood left in me. My memory, completely failed, I forgot everything to recover, and that was the opinion of my friends. After they had called to see me they would go away saying, 'I shall never see you again.'"

Intimations.

1890. CHRISTMAS 1890.

WINE, SPIRITS AND MALT LIQUORS FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON. We are now prepared with a Large Stock of our specially guaranteed Brands of WHISKIES, BRANDIES, SHERRIES, PORTS, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES, &c. for which we respectfully invite sample orders, for comparison.

SOLE AGENTS for S.S. (Specially Selected) Fine OLD MELLOW WHISKY, 10 Years in Bond, the most popular Whisky in China—\$10 per Case.

TAYLOR'S SCOTCH CREAM WHISKY, 5 Years Old—\$8 per Case.

THOMSON'S ROYAL BLEND WHISKY (in Jeroboams)—\$9 per Case.

SAZERAC DE FORGE ET FILS well-known "A. A." BRANDIES, to which were awarded the Only Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition.

JAUNAY ET CIE, REIMS, PREMIERES CHAMPAGNE. In 1/2 Pints, Pints and Quarts, a high class Medium Dry Wine.

Attention is directed to our Fine Fruity and Old Tawny (Invalids) Port, also Sherries (Blue, Yellow and Green Seals), Clarets (Chateau Palmer, Chateau Leoville and St. Julien). These Clarets cannot be excelled. Duvillier's and Jancow's very old Irish Whiskies, Booth's Old Tom Gin, First Holland (Van Houten's A.V.H.), Cherry Brandy (Pints and Quarts), John Crabbe & Co.'s Orange and Ginger Wine, and the leading brands of Liqueurs and Bitters always in Stock.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD. (LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION

SUPERB JAPANESE PORCELAIN, GOLD LACQUERWARE, GOLD & SILVER INLAID BRONZES, EXQUISITE VASES, IVORY CARVINGS. All of the Highest Class.

BROUGHT DIRECT FROM JAPAN BY MR. SEIYEMON IKEDA, OF KOBE.

FROM H.R.H. Prince Albert of Wales, their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Several of the Princes of the Blood of the German and other Empires, whose autographs can be inspected at the

SHOW ROOM, At Mr. W. S. MARTEN'S 2, Duddell Street, which will be open to the public, on MONDAY NEXT, the 8th inst.

The most interesting and splendid Exhibition of Art Treasures ever opened in Hongkong; SEIYEMON IKEDA, Proprietor, from Kobe, Japan. [1892]

NOTICE.

from Kobe, Japan, is leaving for that Port ON THE 16TH INST.

WHEN HE WILL CLOSE HIS EXHIBITION OF JAPANESE FINE ARTS

NOW ON VIEW AT

W. S. MARTEN'S OFFICE,

2, DUDDELL STREET, Hongkong, 10th December, 1890. [1889]

get better! My head ached so dreadfully I thought I should lose my senses.

"I had given up all hope, when one day my friend Mrs. West, of Bournemouth, called and asked what I was taking. I said, 'Oh, I'm tired of taking things; I've no use I shall die.' Then she told me she was once ill much as I was, and was cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. 'Well, I said, 'I'll try it if you will send for it.' She did so, and I seemed to feel better on taking the first dose, and after three days I was able to walk across the room, and by the end of the week I went down stairs. Now I am as well as ever. All my nervousness has left me, and I can eat and digest my food without feeling any distress. 'I want to say finally, that I know about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and should have tried it years before if certain acquaintances hadn't said, 'Oh, don't take it, for it will do you no good.' They said that because it was advertised, not because they knew for themselves. It was bad advice for me, and cost me years of torture. From what I have said—which is but part of my story—the people may infer what I think of this remedy. I thank God that I did resort to it at last before it was too late.' (Signed) Mrs. Jane Foster, Darnett Road, Pokenham, Bournemouth, Hants. March, 1890.

It is only necessary to add that the malady from which Mrs. Foster suffered was indigestion, dyspepsia, and nervous prostration. Brought on originally by grief and shock at her husband's sudden and violent death, her system did not rally until Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup removed the torpor of the digestive organs, and thus enriched the blood and fed the nerves. It always has this effect in like cases. We can only regret that she foolishly procrastinated in the matter of using it. Her statement of facts may be relied upon, as this case has been thoroughly and impartially investigated.—[Advt.]

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Memo. Gen. Falconer & Co.'s Register. To-day.)

Barometer—5 a.m.	29.95
Barometer—9 a.m.	29.95
Thermometer—5 a.m.	66
Thermometer—9 a.m.	66
Thermometer—1 p.m.	66
Thermometer—5 p.m.	66
Thermometer—9 p.m.	66
Thermometer—11 p.m.	66
Thermometer—12 a.m.	66
Thermometer—12 a.m.	66

To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship

"NAMO,"

Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 13th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 12th December, 1890. [1895]

For Sale.

NOW READY.

A SECOND EDITION OF THREE THOUSAND COPIES of

"THE LAW OF STORMS IN THE EASTERN SEAS,"

(By W. Dobson, Director of Hongkong Observatory).

THIS useful work has been re-written and greatly enlarged, and is illustrated by lithographs showing the courses of the typhoons of last year.

The pamphlet is issued at One Dollar, and may be obtained from

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong,

Lane Crawford & Co.,

C. J. Gapp & Co.,

F. Blackhead & Co.,

Heurmann, Herbst & Co.,

More & Seimund,

Mr. W. Brewer,

The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.

Mr. F. de Silva, Canton.

Messrs. de Mello & Co., Macao,

Mr. N. Moalle, Amoy.

Messrs. Hodge & Co., Fochow.

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai.

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama.

Rev. S. J. Smith, Bangkok.

Messrs. Sayle & Co., Ltd., Singapore.

Messrs. Amédée Prince & Co., Paris & London,

or the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, 17th September, 1890.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS
1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather. CABINETS DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen. LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White. IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c. NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [140]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Underigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1890. [15]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS.
YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, KOWLOON.
OFFICE—No. 12, D'Almeida Street.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1890. [26]

Dr. Knorr's

ANTIPYRINE.
(Dose for Adults 15 to 45 grains: 100.)

It is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for DR. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations! Hongkong, 20th May, 1890. [442]

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARK'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds; it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.
Cures Scrofula Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.
Clark's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clark's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clark's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clark's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

SCOTT'S

EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

With Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

PALATABLE AS MILK.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time.

AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, ANEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COLEMAN'S, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BLOOD.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Agents for China and Hongkong: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (Limited).
Hongkong, 20th December, 1890.

Intimations.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1891.

HONGKONG DERBY.

SWEEPSTAKES of \$20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before day of closing Entries, with \$100 added for 1st Pony, and \$50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies bona fide Griffins at date of Entry (SATURDAY, 17th January, 1891). First Pony, 70 per cent; Second, 20 per cent; Third, 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 10lb. One-mile-and-a-half. (Non-natives close to the Clerk of the Course at the Club on Saturday, the 27th December, 1890.)

E. H. GORE-BOOTH, Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1890. [1601]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE 6th competition for the SUBSCRIPTION CHALLENGE CUPS & RANGE SPOONS will take place on SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, commencing at 1.30 P.M. Range, 300 and 500 Yards; 10 shots at each. Entrance Fee 10 cents.

A Launch will leave the P. & O. Pier at 3 P.M. C. VIVIAN LADDS, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1890. [48]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1890. [1691]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Underigned is prepared to purchase FRACTIONAL CERTIFICATES at current market rates. Persons holding same are requested to apply at the Company's Office No. 4, Praya Central.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890. [1649]

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to Holders of the Shares in the above Company, bearing the Numbers specified below that unless the Call of Fifteen Dollars per Share, due with interest thereon at the rate of 12 1/2 per annum from the said due date, to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before the 17th day of July, 1890, be paid together with interest thereon at the rate of 12 1/2 per annum from the said due date, the said Shares will be liable to be FORFEITED, and under the provision of Section X, Subsection VIII of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Board will pass the necessary resolution for the Forfeiture of the said Shares Nos.

618, 117/146, 227/301, 327/356, 382/391, 402/441, 544/581, 697/1000, 1076/1103, 1184/1191, 1199/1243, 1342/1366, 1527/1576, 1797/1806, 1817/1826, 1837/1846, 1085/1096, 2017/2176, 2456/2523, 2771/2800, 2816/2823, 281/2906, 3141/3155, 3166/3190, 3276/3293, 3391/3393, 3426/3509, 3601/3623, 3861/3885.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. WHEELLEY, Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1890. [1598]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December, instant, at Noon, for the purpose of passing a special resolution for the purpose of amending the Articles of Association of the Company, and for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th November, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1890. [1673]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

SHOOTING PARTIES, Picnics, Water Parties, Dinners, Wedding Breakfasts, &c., &c., catered for at short notice.

R. TUCKER, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1890. [1641]

J. & R. HARVEY & Co.

DUNDASHILL DISTILLERY, GLASGOW.

Established 1770.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky.

O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky.

F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky.

V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

Messrs. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt Whiskies have for over fifty years commanded the largest sale in the English Market of ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are very mild and mellow, and are confidently recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit is desired.

Over one million Gallons produced annually. For Prices and Samples, apply to

G. RENNIE STEWART,
12, D'Almeida Street, Hongkong.
Sole Agent for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1636]

Intimations.

THE SHANGHAI CHROMO AND PHOTO LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Chromo Lithographers, Photo Lithographers, Lithographers Colourprinters, Colour Manufacturers, etc.

CAPITAL 50,000 TAELS.

PAID UP 30,000 TAELS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. VINAY, Esq., Chairman.

JOHN MATTHEW, Esq.

N. E. CORNISH, Esq.

YUN ZIN CHAI, Esq.

LUK-KING NAM, Esq.

TSO TSZE CHIM, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER:

R. A. DE VILLARD, Esq.

BANKERS:

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

The Company assisted by foreign (English) Chromo Artists and under foreign management undertake Artistic works of any kind, as reproduction of Paintings of any kind (Albums, Art works, colour printing of any kind, etc.), show cards, placards, plans, maps, charts, labels of every kind, etc. (in foreign and Chinese style). Embossing and printing of Monograms, fine art letter paper, cards, programmes, menus, etc., etc.

WALTER W. BREWER, Sole Agent,
for Hongkong and the Southern ports.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1890. [1595]

NOTICE.

JAY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Underigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 19th June, 1889.

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 48 Queen's Road Central. [621]

W. S. MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

2, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [574]

TOURISTS

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.

DEAKIN BROS. & Co., Ltd., 16 Bond, Yokohama, next door to FARRAR'S Photographic Studio.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS, (REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ships' Tackling. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Waincoting, Wooden Ornamentations, Eaves, Roof, Wooden Sheds, Fumeroirs and Gardeners' Implements, Carps, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber-work, etc.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks.

White and do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 8 cents per lb.

For further particulars, apply to SCHEEL & Co., Sole Agents,
No. 16, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890. [1619]

CAUTION TO SHIPOWNERS AND CAPTAINS.

RAHTIENS ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS.

Other makes than our original Manufacture are now being sold.

The genuine and only Composition connected with Mr. RAHTIENS himself is HARTMANN'S RAHTIENS and packages are marked with these words and Trade Mark on an open hand in red.

REJECT ALL OTHERS.

Agents in Hongkong: F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Hongkong, 25th July, 1890. [1603]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

WINTER TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS,

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

10 (noon) to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

1 to 2 P.M. every half hour.

2 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SATURDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.

12 (noon) to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

1 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

7.30, 10.30 and 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; First-Class Cars and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

General Managers: MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
Hongkong, 21st October, 1890. [1608]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER always on hand.

L. MALLORY,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1891. [1551]

Intimations.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., LIMITED.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS

FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.

Established 1860.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [1610]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Volklander and Sohns' CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES.

MARINE GLASSES AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 8 Queen's Road Central. [1611]

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:

BOWKINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE:

9, PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1890. [145]

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "OCEANIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1890. [12]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CHAZEE"

FROM HAMBURG, GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-MORROW, the 9th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 7th December, will be subject to sale.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 7th December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1890. [1643]

Hotels.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the "River Steamer Wharves," is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is of the best quality only.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A. F. D. ROZARIO, Manager.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [1647]

THE HOTEL MARINA.

THIS strictly FIRST CLASS HOTEL, now moved in the Harbour of Victoria, offers guests exceptional advantages for Healthfulness and Refreshing breezes; the avoidance of street noise, and unwholesome odours, &c.

Grand Promenade Deck, Airy Dining Room, Ladies' Parlor, Billiard and Reading Rooms, Commodious Bedrooms, with separate Bathroom and Verandah to each.

The Table D'Hôte is unexcelled.

The Hotel Launch runs regularly to and from Peddar's Wharf and the Hotel Free of Charge; for time table see Bill.